BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the terms of subscription to The Progress:

Daily paper, 1 month.....$ 5 00
" 3 months.....15 00
" 6 months.....25 00
Weekly paper, 3 months.....5 00
" 6 months.....10 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the Progress establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

DAILY PROGRESS.

SATURDAY, NOV. 26, 1864.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, Nov. 24, 1864.

Mr. Mathews presented a memorial from citizens of Stokes and Forsyth, asking the General Assembly to pass an act conveying one fourth acre of ground at Salem Chapel Church, in Forsyth, for a burying ground. Referred.

Mr. Horton, resolutions for the General Assembly taking a recess from —— day of December, 1864, to May, 1865, and that during the recess the Governor have tents prepared for the accommodation of the members, who shall be entitled to draw rations, obtain transportation for mileage, &c. Referred.

Mr. Shipman, a bill to incorporate the Leroy Mining and Manufacturing Company. Referred.

Mr. Patterson, a series of resolutions referring different portions of the Governor's message to appropriate committees. Adopted.

Mr. Ford, resolutions to initiate negotiations for an honorable peace, which were ordered to be printed.

The following are the resolutions:

Resolved, That five commissioners be elected by this General Assembly to act with commissioners from the other States of the Confederacy, as a medium for negotiating a peace with the United States.

Resolved, That each of the other States of the Confederacy be respectfully requested to create a similar commission, with as little delay as practicable, and to cooperate with North Carolina in requesting of President Davis, in the name of these sovereign States, that he tender to the United States a conference for negotiating a peace through the medium of these commissioners.

Resolved, That the Governor make known to each of the other States of the Confederacy this action of the General Assembly of North Carolina, and endeavor to secure their co operation.

Resolved, That whenever any five of the States shall have responded by the appointment of commissioners, the Governor communicate the proceeding, officially, to President Davis, and request his prompt action upon the proposition."

Mr. Jones, a bill to incorporate the Mining and Manufacturing Company. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Lindsey, a message was sent to the House proposing to go into an election for Secretary of State at 12½ o'clock to-day. Mr. Wiggins nominated E. G. Williams, Esq., of Nash; and Mr. Long nominated Mr. Donald Bain, of Raleigh.

A message from the House was concurred in to raise three Joint Select Committees to take into consideration, 1st, a system of tithing for the State; 2d, the importation of goods for the State, and matters in regard to the steamer Advance; and 3d, Salt.

The bill to extend the time for the registration of deeds, &c., passed its third reading.

A proposition from the House to go at once into an election for Superintendent of Common Schools was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to vote. Rev. C. H. Wiley received all the votes cast—43. The whole vote was 181, of which number Mr. Wiley received 140.

Mr. Jones introduced a bill to authorize and empower 21 magistrates of Wake county to transact all county business. Under a suspension of the rule the bill passed its second and third readings.

Leave of absence was granted to the Senators from Carteret, Sampson and Davidson.

A communication was read from Mr. J. B. Neathery accepting the office of State Printer, and

The Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, Nov. 25th, 1864.

House met at the appointed hour.

Mr. Smith, of Johnston, offered the following resolution which was referred to the Military Committee:

WHEREAS, The Congress of the Confederate States have by law placed all citizens between the ages of 45 and 50 years in service as Senior Reserves, and have, for the next 60 days, authorized them to be ordered by the President for duty beyond the limits of the State, and whereas, in the opinion of this body, it is for the interest of this State, as well as of the Confederate government, that said Reserves shall constitute a portion of the troops of North Carolina; Therefore

Resolved, That our Representatives be requested and our Senators be instructed to urge upon Congress a repeal of said law, to the end that said Reserves may be placed in the service of this State

Mr. Fowle, a resolution to allow the distillation of sorghum seed.

The bill to pay the expenses of Judges during the term of Court was taken up on its third reading.

Mr. Morisey moved to amend by limiting said expenses to $4,000.

Mr. McCormick called for the yeas and nays.

Those who voted in the affirmative are:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Albritton, Alston, Asheworth, Austin, Beam, Best, Blair, Bond, of Gates, Bryan, Calloway, Calvert, Carson, of Alexander, Carson, of Rutherford, Clapp, Craige, Cunningham, Davis, of Franklin, Gaskins, Gibbs, Gidney, Hadley, Harrington, Harrison, Harden, J. H., Henry, Horton, of Wautauga, Horton, of Wilkes, Isbell, Lane, Lewis, Little, Lyle, McAden, McCormick, McGehee, McLean, McMillan, Morisey, Murrill, Outterbridge, Peace, Perkins, Phillips, Powell, Rogers, Russ, Summers, Smith, of Cabarrus, Smith, of Duplin, Smith, of Johnston, Stipe, Strong, Waugh, Wheeler and Young—56.

NAYS.—Messrs. Amis, Banks, Baxter, Bond of Bertie, Boyd, Brown of Madison, Brown of Mecklenburg, Caho, Cobb, Costner, Crawford of Rowan, Crawford of Wayne, Davis of Halifax, Duke, Enloe, Erwin, Faison, Farmer, Faucette, Fowle, George, Grier, Hanes, Harris, Hassell, Hawes, Headen, W. J., Holton, Johnston, Jordan, Joyner, Judkins, Love, Lowe, Mason, Murphy, Patterson, Reinhardt, Rumell, Sharpe, Shepherd, Stancell, Vann, Wooten—44.

The amendment was adopted, and the question recurring upon the passage of the bill as amended,

Mr. J. W. Headen said that he desired to explain his vote upon that bill. He was opposed to it from principle, because it discriminated between the compensations of State officers, and in favor of Judges, who in these times have but little to do. He was in favor of compensating all State officers liberally, and should a bill of that character be introduced, he would vote for it; for this one he could not.

Mr. Shepherd said that owing to the provisions of the Constitution were the *salaries* of the Judges increased, they could not be afterwards diminished, so that if this addition were made to their salaries it would give them, when peace returned, the exorbitant income of $7,000.—But this appropriation was meant to defray their expenses only, which were pressing them heavily: and he thought that while it met the present emergency fully, it did not at all infringe upon the Constitution. It was the only manner in which the Judges could be truly compensated.

Mr. Headen said he was aware of that fact, but it did not alter his determination of voting against the bill.

Mr. Amis said there was a thought connected with this subject which he desired to bring to the attention of the House. While other State officers remained at home, and subsisted with their families upon their salaries, the Judges were forced to subsist their families upon the salary of $3,000 and pay heavy traveling expenses for himself too. No other officers were similarly situated except Solicitors; and he thought it was but just to the Judges that their expenses should be defrayed.

Mr. Calloway was for a "big lick" in favor of the Judges.

Mr. Carter said that the provision of the Constitution concerning the salaries of Judges was taken from the wise laws and experience of Great Britain. It was to protect Judges, render their salaries independent of the rage of party. But the Judges were now compelled by the inadequacy of pay to assume the humiliating attitude of receiving charity from the members of the bar. He was for relieving them from such a position, and restoring the spirit of the Constitution, while he did not infringe the letter of it, and he thought this bill answered the purpose.

The question was then put on the passage of the bill on its third reading, when

Mr. Cunningham called for the yeas and nays:

YEAS.—Messrs. Allison, Amis, Asheworth, Beam, Blair, Boyd, Bond of Gates, Brown of Mecklenburg; Bryson, Caho, Caldwell, Calloway, Calvert, Carson of Rutherford, Carter, Clapp, Costner, Craige, Crawford of Rowan, Davis of Halifax, Duke, Erwin, Flynt, Gaskins, George, Gibbs, Gidney, Grier, Grissom, Hadley, Hanes, Harrington, Hassell, Hawes, Henry, Herbert, Holton, Horton of Wautauga, Jordan, Joyner, Judkins, Lane, Lewis, Little, Love, Lowe, Lyle, McCormick, McGehee, McLean, Morisey, Murphy, Murrill, Outterbridge, Patterson, Peace, Perkins, Phillips, Powell, Riddick, Rogers, Russell, Shepherd, Shipp, Simmons, Smith of Cabarrus, Smith of Duplin, Smith of Johnston, Stipe, Strong, Wheeler and Young—73

NAYS.—Albritton, Alston, Austin, Banks, Baxter, Best, Bond of Bertie, Brown of Madison, Carson of Alexander, Cobb, Cowles, Crawford of Wayne, Cunningham, Davis of Franklin, Enloe, Faison, Farmer, Faucette, J. H. Headen, W. J. Headen, Horton of Wilkes, Isbell, Johnston, Mann, McAden, McMillan, Reinhardt, Russ, Russell, Sharpe, Stancell, Vann, Waugh and Wooten—36.

A message was received from the Senate proposing to go into an election for Secretary of State, and announcing that J. P. H. Russ, H. G. Williams, W. A. Rusks and D. W. Baine, Esqs., were in nomination. Tabled on motion of Mr. McCormick.

A bill to amend an act entitled "an act for the relief of the wives and families of soldiers" was taken up on its second reading.

Mr. McAden moved to amend by striking out "twelve magistrates" and inserting "one-third." Agreed to, and the bill as amended passed its second reading.

A message was received from the Senate proposing to print for each member and clerk three copies of the rules of order, a catalogue of the members and the State and Confederate Constitutions.

On motion of Mr. Hanes the number was reduced to one for each member and clerk, and a message was accordingly sent to the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Fowle a message was sent to the Senate proposing to go forthwith into an election for Superintendent of Common Schools.

The message was agreed to and Messrs. Baxter and Wheeler were appointed a committee to superintend the election.

Mr. Fowle nominated Rev. C. H. Wiley, who received 140 votes, and was declared duly elected.

A message was received from the Governor transmitting the report of the Principal of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

On motion of Mr. McComick, it was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Shepherd a resolution in favor of Perrin Busbee.—Laid over.

Also a bill to incorporate the Fayetteville Enterprise Cotton Factory. Laid over.

Also, a bill to incorporate the Fayetteville North Carolina Iron Works. Laid over.

A communication from Mr. J. B. Neathery was received accepting the office of State Printer, and returning thanks. Adjourned.

No Gas.—We were sorry to learn yesterday from Messrs. Waterhouse & Bowes, the energetic gas contractors of this city, that there will probably be no gas for several days, on account of their inability to get rosin brought up on the railroad. This causes very great inconvenience to all of us, particularly to the daily newspaper offices, but we must try to be patient uptil the evil can be remedied.

Done Well.—This is no time to be changing good and tried officers for untried and inexperienced men, and the Legislature has done well in re-electing Gen. C. H. Brogden to the important office of Comptroller of State. We believe that no better selection could have been made and are happy to find the General Assembly of the same opinion.

Liquor.—The Charlotte *Democrat* says that if many of the government whiskey distilleries were "crushed out," there would be more grain for the use of the soldiers and people for bread. We notice a general complaint of the same kind by the press.—It is said that much corn is used up, and that not much liquor reaches the soldiers, even in hospitals. On neither point are we qualified to speak from personal knowledge, but think there is something in it. At any rate we thought the government made enough liquor, whoever drank it, and so confess to some surprise at being told that there was an impressment of liquor in this town last week. Government is a thirsty concern, we should think.

The *National Free Mason*, published at Washington, incidentally mentions that Gens: Butler, Patrick, Birney and Tom Thumb, are Masons. The last named,—"Bro. Charles Sc Stratton"—is worth over half million of dollars. Butler is worth more, and "made it" more quickly.

MARRIED,

In the Baptist Church in the City of Raleigh, at nine o'clock, P. M., on the 22d inst., by Rev. T. H. Pritchard, Dr. HADDY THOMPSON of South Carolina, of the —— Regt., C. S. A., to Miss LELIA M., only daughter of J. J. Kirkham, of Petresburg, Va.

Petersburg Express please copy and send bill to Progress office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEGROES FOR SALE At Auction.

ON TUESDAY, THE 29TH INST., IN FRONT OF our Sales Room, we will sell three young and likely negro girls, sound and healthy, aged 12, 15 and 17 years.

CREECH & LITCHFORD, Auctioneers.

Nov 26 2t

Southern Express Company. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE ALL BOXES WHICH are securely fastened and strapped, containing stores for N. C. Troops in the field, marked to the care of Surgeon General Warren, Raleigh, will be forwarded without expense to either shipper or consignor, and will have preference over all other freight excepting that of the same class from other States.

L. F. BATES, Assistant Sup't.

Nov 25d-2w

PRINTING!

THE

"DAILY PROGRESS OFFICE,"

Having a good assortment of Material, an extensive variety of type and one of the finest

POWER PRESSES

In the Confederacy, is prepared to turn out all kinds o

Job Printing

In the best style of the art and at prices as reasonable as can be afforded in these times.

We promise that all work entrusted to us shall be promptly, neatly and expeditiously executed. Orders solicited.

J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

Raleigh, June 18, 1864.

☞ **Business Notice.**—The expenses attending the publication of the Progress are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

☞ **Thirty cents for Rags.**—Thirty cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton an Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

We received nothing by telegraph up to the time of going to press.

A FEW IMPORTANT FACTS

IN REGARD TO

THE "SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS."

1. THEY ARE PREPARED FROM THE BEST quality of Medicine by the discoverer, now an aged Minister of the Gospel, and are safe.

2. They have been known for years and tested by thousands.

3. Five hundred persons are known to have been cured by them.

4. They are not recommended by the proprietor for everything, but only for diseases which arise from disordered livers.

5. Directions and certificates accompany each box and these certificates are from well known and most respectable individuals.

6. Correspondents recommend them as good for Liver Disease, Chills and Fevers, Pneumonia, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Bilious Fevers, Bilious Rheumatism, Worms, Pleurisy, Bronchitis, &c.

7. Several gentlemen state that the use of these Pills has been to them an annual saving of from $100 to $200; they are the best plantation medicine ever offered to the public.

8. Some Physicians of the highest standing prescribe them to their patients, and hundreds of boxes have been sold to regular practitioners.

9. During the last quarter 3,680 boxes have been sold to Druggist, one in South Carolina, and one in North Carolina—and some time ago over 3,700 boxes were ordered by Druggists in one town in Virginia.

☞ Price, $3 a box. For $30 a dozen boxes will be sent to any address. A very liberal discount to Druggists and country merchants. Cash (new currency) to accompany orders.

FOR SALE IN NORTH CAROLINA AS FOLLOWS

Asheville, R. J. Aston, Albemarle, J. M. Divine, Chapel Hill, S. S. Sanders, Charlotte, J. Nye Hutchinson, " F. S. Carr, Clinton, Hubbard & Mosley, Concord, J. Reid, Raleigh, J. Cohen, Fayetteville, N. A. Stedman & Co. Greensboro, Porter & Gorrell, Goldsboro, Lucas & Moore, Halifax, J. O'Brien, Henderson, Wyche & Co. Lexington, J. P. Stimson, Address, July 25-dtawSwlm

Lincolnton, S. P. Sherrill, Louisburg, J. Clifton, Marion, Wm. Wakefield, Pittsboro, J. Long, Raleigh, Williams & Haywood, " P. F. Pescud, Rockingham, J. P. Northam, Salisbury, Henderson & Ennis, Shelby, R. Froneberger, Wadesboro, W. O. Bennett, Whiteville, K Haynes. Wilmington, Walker Meares H. McLin, " W. H. Lippitt, GEORGE W. DEEMS. Goldsboro,' N. C.

SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW, FALL TERM, 1864.

NORTH CAROLINA, Lenoir County.

J. F. HARTSFIELD vs. WM. F. LOFTIN.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT, LEVIED ON THE defendant's land, lying on the South side of Neuse River.

It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks, notifying the defendant that unless he appear within the time prescribed by law, replevies and pleads, judgment by default will be entered against him, and the land levied on will be sold to satisfy plaintiff's account.

Witness, JUSTUS KINSEY, Clerk of said Court, at office in Kinston, the third Monday after the fourth Monday of September, 1864.

Issued 1st day of November, 1864.

Nov 1-dlt&w6w JUSTUS KINSEY, C. S. C.

SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW, FALL TERM, 1864.

NORTH CAROLINA, Lenoir County.

M. E. F. WOODLEY vs. WM. F. LOFTIN.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT, LEVIED ON THE defendant's land, lying on the South side of Neuse River.

It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks, notifying the defendant that unless he appear within the time prescribed by law, replevies and pleads, judgment by default will be entered against him, and the land levied on will be sold to satisfy plaintiff's account.

Witness, JUSTUS KINSEY, Clerk of said Court, at office in Kinston, the third Monday after the fourth Monday of September, 1864.

Issued 1st day of November, 1864.

Nov 1-dlt&w6w JUSTUS KINSEY, C. S. C.

SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW, FALL TERM, 1864.

NORTH CAROLINA, Lenoir County.

JAMES P. BRYAN vs. WM. F. LOFTIN.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT, LEVIED ON THE defendant's land, lying on the South side of Neuse River.

It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks, notifying the defendant that unless he appear within the time prescribed by law, replevies and pleads, judgment by default will be entered against him, and the land levied on will be sold to satisfy plaintiff's account.

Witness, JUSTUS KINSEY, Clerk of said Court, at office in Kinston, the third Monday after the fourth Monday of September, 1864.

Issued 1st day of November, 1864.

Nov 1-dlt&w6w JUSTUS KINSEY, C. S. C.

CARD NOTICE.

THERE IS NOW READY TO BE ISSUED FROM this Department to the different counties in the State, a large lot of COTTON AND WOOL CARDS.—This lot of Cards will be sent to the Agents, with Backs ready for tacking the Cards on, and may be sold at $22 50 per pair to the citizens generally; in no instance is more than one pair to be sold to a family.—These cards are not intended for the families of soldiers. The Department is having a large lot backed ready for use, which will be sent out and sold to the families of soldiers as fast as they can be made, at a much less price. Agents are requested to make arrangements and call for them

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M.

Oct 21-dlw w6t.

State papers copy; Dailies six times others four times and forward bill to Maj. Dowd.

$50 REWARD.

STRAYED OR STOLEN FROM MY PREMISES near Morrisville, N. C., a BLACK MARE MULE, one year old last spring; has a white nose—tail and main untrimmed. Said mule disappeared the last of June or the first of July. The above reward will be paid for her delivery to me or for information so that I can get her.

Oct 6-d&tawlm* CALVIN D. EDWARDS.

☞ **How to Send us Money.**—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

☞ **Job Printing.**—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute orders for Job Printing with dispatch.

CITY MARKET.

RALEIGH, Nov 24.

APPLES—Green	$20
" Dried	$20
BACON—Hog round	$8 00
BEEF	$2 25
BEESWAX	$5
BEANS	$30
BUTTER	$8 00
CANDLES—Tallow	$8
" Wax—By the box	$6
" Adamantine	$8
" Sperm	None.
CORN—per Barrel	$100
CHICKENS	$5@6
COFFEE	$15
DUCKS	$3
EGGS	$4 00
FLOUR	$225 00
FODDER—per hundred	$12
FEATHERS	$5
FLAXSEED	$8
GEESE	$8
HIDES—Dry	$6
" Green	$2 00
HAY—Per hundred	$10
LARD	$8 00
SYRUP	$10
MEAL	$20 00
NAILS—Scarce	$3 00
OATS—Per hundred	$15
" Cleaned	$8 bu
PORK	$3
POTATOES—Sweet	$8@10
" Irish	$12
PEAS—Ground	$20
" Stock	$20
" White Table	$20
RAGS	15c
RICE	$1 00
RYE	$20
SALT	$50 00
SUGAR—Brown	$10
" Coffee	$15
" Loaf	None.
TALLOW	$5 50
WHEAT	$30

OUR ONLY TERMS.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES TO THE PROGRESS—INDUCEMENT TO RAISE CLUBS.

The following terms of subscription to the Progress, announced the 1st of October, will be strictly adhered to in all cases, and all money received will be credited in accordance with these figures:

Daily paper, six months	$25.00
" " Three months	15.00
" " One month	5.00
Weekly paper, three months	5.00
" " six months	10.00

To any person sending us *five* subscribers to the Daily or Weekly paper, for three or six months, we will send a copy of the paper for the same length of time, *gratis*.

Persons not convenient to an Express Office may send money by mail without much risk. The paper is stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and subscribers should note the time or watch for the Cross Mark and renew before the time runs out, and then they will not miss the paper.

COMMITTED TO JAIL.

A RUNAWAY BOY BY THE NAME OF BOB, dark color, about 4 feet 6 inches high, weighs about 150 pounds, was taken up and committed to the jail of Wake county on the 21st inst. Said boy claims to belong to Robert Richardson, near Greensboro', N. C.

The owner will please call, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.

W. H. HIGH, Sheriff.

Nov 24-4t

To Farmers.

150 GRINDSTONES, WEIGHING FROM 80 TO 300 pounds.

2,000 lbs. wide DAGON IRON—4, 5 and 8 inches wide.

We will give 4 pounds of Dry Virginia Salt for 1 pound of Pork—if delivered in the next 30 days.

SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO., North State Iron & Brass Works.

Nov 24-7t* Raleigh, N. C.

SKETCHES OF NASSAU.

BY FRANK I. WILSON.

THIS WORK, OF ABOUT 100 PAGES, IS NOW in the hands of the printer, and will be ready soon. It embraces what the writer either saw or heard from reliable sources, and will be printed on fine white paper.

Some of the contents are: Nassau as it was, and as it is; Population; White Folks; Colored Population; Soil; Products; Stock; Dogs; Chicken Cocks; Lying at Quarantine; Government; Shipping; Squalls; Musquitoes; Sharks, and other Ocean Products; The Parson on Sea-Sickness, &c., &c.

Sent free of postage for $3 per copy; five or more copies to one address $2 50 per copy. Send orders to

FRANK I. WILSON.

Papers in the State publishing the above will have a copy of the work sent them free of postage.

Oct 12-tf

A NEW BOOK—THE BATTLE OF GREAT BETHEL.

BY FRANK I. WILSON.

THIS LITTLE VOLUME WILL BE READY IN A few days, well printed on fine, white English paper. Every North Carolinian should have a copy. Price $1 50 per single copy; 5 copies for $7; and 10 copies for $12 50. On the receipt of the money the work will be sent free of postage.

Address FRANK I. WILSON, Raleigh, N. C.

Newspapers in the State copying the above, or noticing editorially, by sending me a marked copy, will have the book sent to them free of postage. F. I. W.

Sept 30-tf

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, Raleigh, June 9, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn, for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord Richingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the package who they are from and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.

July 2-d&wtf

TAX IN KIND.

THE ASSESSORS FOR WAKE COUNTY WILL B in Raleigh on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of each week in November and December, for the purpose of assessing the tax in kind of Corn, Fodder, Molasses, Sugar, Peas, Beans Ground Peas, &c.

We want every good citizen to give in for the soldiers' wives, ladies and infirm persons of their neighborhoods.

Those who have not listed their Wheat, Oats, Rye, Hay and Wool, can also list at the above times.

F. G. FOSTER, NATHAN IVEY. } Assessors.

Nov 21-d2w&wtd

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.,

Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the *Daily* and *Weekly Progress*:

ONE SQUARE OR MORE LESS, OR LESS.

One day	$2 00	One week	$18 00
Two days	3 00	Two weeks	36 00
Three days	9 00	Three weeks	54 00
Four days	12 00	One month	72 00
Five days	15 00	Two months	144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines nonpareil, count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, Deaths, Religious and other Notices charged as advertisements, and must be paid in advance.

SCHEDULE OF MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Eastern opens daily at	7 A M
Northern, via R & G R R daily at	1 P M
" " N C R R " "	11 A M
Western, " " " "	11 A M
Augusta, " " " "	11 A M
Fayettiville, " "	9 A M
Eagle Rock, Mondays, Thursdays & Saturdays, at	12 M
Carthage, Thursdays at	11 A M
Summerville, Wednesdays at	5 P M
Leachburg, " at	12 M
Roxboro', " at	12 M
Eastern closes daily at	9 A M
Northern, via R & G R R, at	9 A M
" " N C R R, at	9 P M
Western, " " at	9 P M
Augusta, " " at	9 P M
Fayettiville, at	12½ P M
Eagle Rock, Mondays, Thursdays & Saturdays, at	2 P M
Carthage, Wednesdays, at	6 A M
Summerville, Thursdays at	9 A M
Leachburg, Wednesdays at	1 P M
Roxboro', via Rogers' Store Wednesdays at	1 P M

Office open from 7 A M to 9:30 A. M., and from 11 A. M to 6 P M, during the week.

On Sunday from 7 A M to 8 A M, and from 1 P M to 2 P. M.

Persons are required to transact their business during office hours.

Auction Sales!

ON MONDAY, THE 28TH. IN FRONT OF OUR Sales Room, we will offer for sale SIX VALUABLE NEGROES as follows:

1 Boy 19 years old, No. 1 field hand.
1 Boy 22 years old, good dining room servant.
1 Boy 9 years old.
1 Woman 20 years old, with two children, said to be a good Washer, Ironer and Cook
One or two more to be added to the sale.
These negroes are No. 1 for obedience, tractability and industry.
A lot of Carpets, Stone Jars and Crockery.
2 fine Stoves; 3 Fenders.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO., Auc. and Com. Merchants

Nov 25-2t

COTTON YARNS, COTTON YARNS IN EXCHANGE FOR BEESWAX, TALLOW AND LARD.

WE WISH TO PURCHASE BEESWAX, TALLOW and Lard, in large or small quantities, for which we will pay COTTON YARNS or cash.

Address, C. F. KLAPP & CO.

Nov 25-3w* Graham, N. C.

Cards, Cards, CARDS!

IN GREAT VARIETY, MADE AFTER THE *OLD FASHION*,

BY AN EXPERIENCED BAKER. PARTIES, FAMILIES, &c., supplied at short notice. Many other GOODS may be found at

NOV 12-dtf WINER & JORDAN'S.

COTTON YARNS, COTTON YARNS IN EXCHANGE FOR BEESWAX, TALLOW AND LARD.

I WILL EXCHANGE COTTON YARNS FOR BEESwax, Tallow and Lard, in either large or small quantities, or I will pay the highest cash price for the same.

Address, R. T. BERRY,

Nov 19 d&wtf Graham, N. C.

BARGAIN IN NEGROES!

A FAMILY OF VERY LIKELY HOUSE AND Plantation Servants, five men and boys, three women and two children, all intelligent and trustworthy, are offered for sale *privately*.

They would be exchanged, at very low prices, for a small farm convenient to a railroad. Enquire of the Editor. Nov 19-d3t

☞ Confederate copy 3 times and send bill to Progress Office.

STOLEN,

FROM MY OFFICE BETWEEN THE HOURS OF twelve o'clock last night and nine o'clock this morning, my BOOK OF ACCOUNTS, settled and unsettled, for the years '63 and '64. It is a large Ledger and contains all the charges for my professional labors during the above mentioned period of time. It cannot, under any circumstances, be of service to another save for its leather cover and remaining blank leaves, while it is of incalculable value to me.

I will give two hundred dollars reward for the recovery of it, and no questions asked.

Nov 22-3t CHAS. E. JOHNSON.

NOTICE.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE OF WAKE COUNTY.

YOU ARE ALL HEREBY REQUESTED TO MEET at the Court House in the city of Raleigh on THURSDAY next at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of transacting important County business.

Nov 22-d3t J. J. FERRELL C. C. C,.

BOXES FOR SOLDIERS.

ALL BOXES FOR SOLDIERS OR PRISONERS of War from North Carolina, delivered to the following named persons will be promptly forwared free of charge:

Sprague Brothers, Salisbury
Dr D F Summey, Ashville
Dr W A Collett, Morganton
Dr J W Allison, Statesville
Dr J L Neagle, Greensboro
Mr A Hagan, Charlotte
Mr Edward Hege, Salem
Capt J N McDowell, Raleigh
Joseph A Worth, Fayetteville
E Murray & Co., Wilmington
Mr F L Bond, Tarboro
Mr J A J Askew, Colerain
Mr F L Roberts, Murfreesboro

The boxes should be well hooped, properly marked, and delivered in time for my Special Messenger who leaves Raleigh on the first day of every month.

EDWARD WARREN, Surgeon General N. C.

Oct 31-d&w1m

Fayetteville Observer, State Journal, Greensboro Patriot People's Press, Salisbury Watchman, Charlotte Democrat, Ashville News copy one month

FOR THE SOLDIERS.

I WILL LEAVE HILLSBOROUGH AND GREENSborough on the 24th of this month with boxes for the prisoners of war, and for the hospitals at Richmond.

I will also leave on the 15th December with boxes for Army of Northern Virginia.

Nov 15-dtd W. A. THOMPSON.

NURSE AND HOUSE GIRL WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE A GOOD GIRL OR WOMAN to attend children and do house work. For a servant of good character a good home may be secured and a good price obtained. Address "X," Progress office.

Nov 4-dtf

LEAD WANTED.

$2.00 PER POUND WILL BE PAID FOR ALL Lead delivered at

Sept 5-dtf PROGRESS OFFICE.

2,000 LBS. SUPERIOR BONE BLACK FOR SALE

THE ABOVE ARTICLE IS USED FOR THE MANufacture of Blacking and black painting of every kind. Railroad Companies would do well to purchase it to paint Engines and Cars with. It is equal in quality to Patent Black.

A. JOHNSON,

Sept 5-dtf Raleigh, N. C.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,

BROKERS AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS,

RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS.

Oct 20- RALEIGH, N. C.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.,

SATURDAY, NOV. 26, 1864.

WATCH FOR THE GOOD MARK.

To save our subscribers the trouble of making enquiries by letter, we shall hereafter make a mark with a pencil on the margin of the paper when the time paid for by them is about to expire, and they may consider that the paper will be stopped. Watch for the mark when your time is nearly out, and renew in time.

Legislative Summary.

Mr. Horton, in the Senate, introduced three resolutions. Bonds is indeed high, and May will most probably be a good time for taxes; but by that time we incline to the opinion that it will not be considered patriotic to vote money at all, either purchased or drawn as rations.

Mr. Pool's resolutions, which will be found in the proceedings, will attract attention. All hearts and eyes are turned to the subject of peace, and all feel an interest in every movement which tends to the consummation of that desirable end.

Three important Joint Select Committees were raised to take into consideration very important matters. See proceedings.

The different portions of the Governor's message were referred to the appropriate committees.

Rev. C. H. Wiley was almost unanimously re-elected Superintendent of Common Schools. He richly deserves this high tribute to his zeal and fidelity in the discharge of his duties. His devotion to the cause of education is too well known to require any commendation from us.—He has filled the office ever since it was created, and has filled it with marked ability and untiring industry. In fact he is just such an *enthusiast* as the case requires—just such an one as always succeeds.

In the House, Mr. Smith, of Johnston, introduced an important resolution which will be found in the proceedings. The action of the House in regard to the compensation of Judges will probably be before the Senate to-day. We refer, for particulars, to the proceedings.

There is a decided difference between making patriotic resolves in legislative halls, and standing in the trenches before an an advancing enemy. There are a few blood-thirsty men in every State Legislature that will not let the members get warm in their seats before they begin to pour in their bills and resolutions to put everybody in the army, but it ends. We have them here, clubbedfoot, strong, and exuberant encumbrance, and yet they have a mortal dread of the trenches; and while they are zealous to push everybody else forward, all their energies are bent to keep themselves out. They have such, too, in the Georgia Legislature. Early in the session one branch of that body *resolved* to fight to "the last man and the last dollar," pledging all the resources of the State in money, men and everything else; and the other house of course would have put the resolutions through, but for the advance of Sherman; but how do these patriotic defenders of the soil, these valiant representatives of the dear people of Georgia practice what they have preached? Unexpectedly Sherman advances upon Milledgeville; the Legislature adjourns abruptly, and the command goes forth for every man to save himself as best he can. Some of them, the more patriotic, pay as high as one thousand dollars in currency for transportation seven miles, (while it was the duty of the State to furnish it to its representatives,) and others, more hasty in retreat, take the foot line. At Macon an effort is made by Provost Marshals and their guards to rally the demoralized law-makers and patriotic resolvers, but to no purpose. On they go regardless of "State lines" or "State rights," leaving their constituents to fight out *their* declarations, or "negotiate" with Sherman as best they may. Some of the fugitives are doubtless beyond the Mississippi before this time.

We would suggest to members of other legislative bodies, who are so anxious to repeal all exemptions and put everybody in, that the study of the gallant bearing of their prototypes of the Georgia Assembly will be valuable to them. If Sherman gets into South Carolina he may make a feint this way, and if so they had better have their carpet bags packed.

Treasurer's Report.

We present the Report of Treasurer Worth to the General Assembly, in this issue, and ask for it a candid and careful perusal. The State has no more faithful, competent or reliable officer than Mr. Worth, and it will be found that the speculations in his Report, if there be any, are fully backed by facts and figures. The Report presents the financial condition of the State as it is and leaves nothing in doubt; and though the exhibit be such as to cause a shudder of apprehension for the future of our good old State, it resorts to none of the special pleadings of the demagogues to conceal facts and keep the people in ignorance of the condition of their own affairs until the ruin is complete, as has been done by others.

PRAISEWORTHY.—As will be seen by a notice in this paper, the Southern Express Co. proposes to transport all boxes containing supplies for North Carolina troops free of charge. Such liberality on the part of the Company is worthy of all praise, and we commend their example to those fussy individuals who have shown such a disposition to have everybody connected with the Company put in the army.

We received no papers from Virginia or Georgia by the mail yesterday, and consequently have no further war news from either of the principal theatres of war. The [illegible] from Georgia, but as it is too good to make public, we suppose the people will hardly ever get it. We must confess that we do not expect much good news from Georgia for the present, for we have no idea that a sufficient number of troops will be concentrated to arrest Sherman's progress before the purpose of his expedition shall have been accomplished. When Hood started on that wild goose chase for Tennessee and the "blue fields of the Ohio," we felt that the fate of Georgia was sealed, and every day's operations tend to strengthen our convictions. Better have let Gen. Johnston retreat before Sherman to the Gulf of Mexico than left the whole State at his mercy, by sending the army to North Alabama. But as the President marked out the Tennessee campaign for Hood, we suppose he has weighed the consequences. While we shall hope for the best we are prepared for the worst.

AFFAIRS AT CHARLESTON.—The Charleston *Mercury* of the 23d contains the following items:

The Yankees on Tuesday reopened fire upon the city, throwing, however, only seven shells during the day.

In the afternoon, a sling cart, carrying a large gun, and drawn by twelve horses, came from the lower end of the Island to Battery Gregg.

Silence has reigned in our city for several days. But the enemy have now in position on Morris Island some forty pieces of heavy ordnance, bearing on Sullivan's Island and Fort Sumter. They are busy in mortar mounting and preparations, and have brigade drills. They have buoyed out Bull's Bay not far to the northward. They have a fleet of some dozen monitors at Port Royal, and somewhere on the Atlantic coast a dozen and a half more, including ships like the Ironsides and Dictator. These preparations indicate an attack on Charleston by the water approach. The signs are confirmed by the statements of Northern papers that Charleston is the point desired and aimed at. And the rapid advance of Sherman's army, upon Augusta; which is only some six days march from here, tallies with all the rest, and warns us that no time is to be lost in preparing, to the best of our ability, to meet the issue which appears to be upon us.—Are we ready for an attack and for a siege?—The people of Charleston have seen danger more than once before, and are not subject to panics. Let the situation by calmly scrutinized now with a view to the final result.

The following are the resolutions, offered by Mr. Dixon, alluded to in our report of Thursday's Senate proceedings:

Resolved, 1 That we will furnish our full share of slave labor for any and all purposes where it can be made available for the defence of the country against our enemies.

Resolved, 2. Whilst we consider no sacrifice too great to be made for the overthrow of our invaders, and the independence of ourselves, yet we doubt the propriety of the policy favored by some, which would place arms in the hands of the slaves in any contingency.

Resolved, 3. That we will ever oppose any and every attempt to inaugurate a system of liberating slaves in consideration of any public service, to be rendered, or for any other cause, present or future; and believing that slavery is the normal condition of the negro, we pledge ourselves to defend it in practice and in theory, as long as we can raise an arm or utter a word.

Resolved, 4. That his Excellency, Governor Z. B. Vance, be requested to communicate a copy of these resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

TO THE LADIES.—While we do not think a printing office "woman's sphere," we give the following from the Columbia *Carolinian*, for the benefit of such as wish to try it:

In Richmond, young ladies are now filling places heretofore occupied by males. In the general and local post office, in the various departments, and in the telegraph and some of the newspaper offices, their valuable services are being turned to good account. We feel the want of additional labor here in our own business. Printers are not to be had, and necessity compels us to advertise as we now do, for ladies to learn the art. Their taper fingers are well adapted to the light duties of the printer's case, and a few weeks of practice will give them a compensation, that will increase as they improve. If two or three are desirous of trying the experiment, they may make application by letter.

BARRINGER'S BRIGADE.—Referring to the fight on the 27th Oct., a correspondent, dating from the cavalry outposts, Petersburg lines, Nov. 16, writes to the Charlotte (N. C.) *Times* as follows:

In this engagement our brigade (Barringer's) acted a conspicuous and most important part; it alone held in check a whole corps of the enemy's infantry for several hours, when Gen. Barringer advanced upon them, and attacked them about night with great impetuosity, and drove them in confusion from a well selected position. North Carolina may well be proud of such troops, and the gallant officer who leads them, and who has established a reputation of being the backbone of the cavalry of this army.

Col. G. W. Lee, commandant of the State camp of militia, arrived in Augusta on Saturday, with a large train load of State stores in charge, from Millodgeville. Find it impossible to procure an engineer, he took charge of the engine himself and run it through. Although exceeding fatigued and indisposed on arrival, we learn that he has volunteered his services to Gen. Fry in defence of the city. Col. Lee is one of those placed under ban by Gen. Sherman for his rebellious conduct.

SALE OF MONTICELLO.—Monticello, once the residence of Thomas Jefferson, but which was confiscated under the Sequestration Act as the property of Capt. Levy, an alien enemy, was sold at auction for $80,500.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC TREASURER.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, Nov. 12th, 1864.

To the General Assembly, Gentlemen:

In obedience to the requirements of the law, I have the honor to submit to you the following report of the operations of the Treasury, exhibiting the receipts and disbursements, &c., as follows:

Coupons due and unpaid,		
State bonds,	94,000	00
Due banks and individuals on temporary loans,	508,623	00
Unpaid appropriations as follows:		
To counties for support of soldiers' families of soldiers,	[illegible]	72
To Commissary department,	[illegible]	88
To Ordnance department,	[illegible]	00
To Quartermaster's department,	[illegible]	00
To Quartermaster's department,	[illegible]	00
To Superintendent's department,	[illegible]	00
To Surgeon General's department,	84,000	00
For sick and wounded soldiers,	165,000	00
For benefit of widows of Washington,	80,000	00
	$6,100,780	34
The means in the Treasury, (independent of our Treasury notes) consisting of Confederate Treasury notes, bonds and certificates, to	1,626,412	86
Deficit,	$9,576,367	48

It will be seen from the foregoing that the deficiency to meet present demands on the Treasury, excluding State Treasury notes, the issue of which would increase the State debt, is $9,576,367 48.

Assuming that your legislation shall continue the State's operations on their present scale, the means to be provided, prior to the 1st Oct. next, when the State taxes are payable, will be

To meet above deficit,	$9,576,367	48
To meet ordinary civil expenses,	2,500,000	00
To pay counties for support of soldiers families, if you make appropriations for this year as you did for last year,	2,000,000	00
Annual appropriation for relief of sick and wounded soldiers,	300,000	00
Estimates of Military Bureaux for 1865:		
Paymaster's department,	2,000,905	00
Quartermaster's department,	469,800	00
Ordnance department,	100,000	00
Subsistence department,	1,010,000	00
Total,	$11,982,872	48

To this must be added any other appropriations you may make.

It is probable that a large amount of the coupons due may not be presented for payment, but many more of them are likely to be presented this year than were last year, and it is not likely that banks will ask for payment of the debts due them.

The State debt, on the 30th Sept., 1864, as shown in my last annual report was	$31,442,140	20
The State debt, Sept'r 30th, 1863, was	26,236,834	00
Increase for last fiscal year,	$5,205,305	20

These views do not embrace the debts we owe in Europe on our cotton and naval bonds, nor the large profits which we are said to have made by blockade running, as to both of which I am officially ignorant. You will doubtless receive full information as to these, from the proper sources.

In this amount of State debt is included $1,500,000 State bonds delivered to the Governor to be sent to Europe and sold, if necessary, as collateral security for the payment of our cotton bonds, which were sent to England but not used, as I learn from the Governor, the cotton bonds having been readily sold without this security.

In addition to this set off the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund hold the bonds of the State to the amount of $2,234,500; and Gov. Vance has sold in this office State bonds to the amount of $138,000 received for the sale of a part of the steamship Advance. These sets off, amounting to $3,864,500 being deducted, leaves the balance of real State debt $27,577,940 20

The commissioners of the Sinking Fund hold Confederate 7 per cent. bonds to the amount of	$130,000	
And the State holds on the following corporations, or stock in the same, as follows:		
N. C. Railroad Company,	3,000,000	
A. & N. C. " about	300,000	
W. C. & R. "	2,000,000	
Western "	600,000	
R. & G. "	50,000	
City of Raleigh,	48,000	$6,134,000 00
Balance of State debt, allowing these sets off,	$21,443,940	20

If all these sets off be deemed reliable, it will leave the balance of State debt $21,443,940 20.

From the foregoing statements it is manifest that the expenses of the State must be greatly *diminished* in future: or the taxes vastly *increased*: or the State debt enormously *augmented*.

I think the State debt ought not to be increased.—The rapid increase of it has already injuriously affected the value of all State securities. The premium at which State bonds or Treasury notes can now be sold for Confederate currency is greatly less than it was one year ago, and their marketable value will be impaired in the ratio of the increase of the State debt. A State bond for $1,000, running thirty years, will bring now about $1,850 in Confederate currency—worth in specie, in which we promise to pay the bond, about $74 00.

It must be a much more grievous necessity than I think now exists to warrant an increase of the State debt at a sacrifice so ruinous, but if the State should throw on the market any considerable amount of our bonds they would have to be sold at a still more ruinous rate.

I think our expenses may be vastly diminished without detriment to the State or the Confederacy.—One of the most ordinances of our State Convention was that of the 27th June, 1861, turning over the State troops to the Confederacy, and repealing the act of the General Assembly establishing the Military Board. Subsequent legislation, partially reversing this policy, has led to the rapid and vast increase of the State debt. It has not yet reached an unmanageable amount, provided we return to the policy of the Convention.

The war making power belongs to the Confederacy. The grand sources of revenue are duties on imports and exports. The Constitution gives to the Confederacy the exclusive right to levy these duties, and consequently the ability to sustain the vast expenses of the war. When a State keeps up a war establishment, the expenses must be paid by direct taxation. Besides, military operations are more efficient and less expensive when directed by one head and one government, than when under different commands, and supplied by competing Commissaries and Quarter Masters. Our military establishment, therefore, excepting so much as may be deemed necessary for police purposes and execution of the laws, ought to be turned over to the Confederacy; or disbanded, and made subject to conscription, where the turning of them over would violate any pledges of the State under which the troops entered into the service.

We have generally undertaken the execution of the Confederate act of conscription, so far as arresting deserters is concerned. It seems to me that it is an anomalous proceeding for a State to assume the burthen of executing an act of Congress; and that the expenses incurred ought to be paid out of the national Treasury.

I have been forced into this reference to the State military operations, a subject apparently foreign to my department, because I could not otherwise present the recommendations exposed from me. Whether you adopt this recommendation or not, it is evident that the amount to be raised must be very large. I recommend that the amount required be raised by taxation; and if this course be adopted, unless your appropriations be very small, a collection should be made at as early a date as practicable.

If you adopt taxation as the means of supplying the Treasury, you will co-operate with the Confederate Government in the only plan, in my opinion, materially tending to sustain the currency.

It is possible that the pressing wants of this department may be relieved by the payment into the Treasury of some of the large profits said to have been realized from the blockade running; or by an act of Congress, peculiarly to the State, a large amount expended by us in the early part of the war.

Under the act "to provide ways and means of supplying the Treasury," ratified Dec. 20, 1862, I appointed P. H. Winston, Esq., of Bertie, to collect the debt due the State from the Confederate government. As soon as the vast number of vouchers necessary to support the claim could be put in order by the State Auditor, Mr. Winston proceeded with them to Richmond, and has since prosecuted the settlement with great zeal and industry, and with as little expense to the State as was consistent with the proper discharge of his duty. Many difficulties have retarded the settlement of the claim in Richmond. Some time elapsed before the Secretary of the Treasury could assign to this duty the necessary clerical force; and the work has been repeatedly arrested, by the calling of the clerks to the field to repel attacks of the enemy. Within the past few days, the audition of about $2,100,000 of the claim has been completed. It is now before Congress for an appropriation to pay it. I have good reasons to hope that it will be paid, either in currency or bonds. The act of 1862 aforesaid, directs the Treasurer, out of the money collected on this claim, to pay off, by the 1st of January, 1865, the State bonds bearing 8 per cent interest, unless the holders of these bonds would exchange them for 6 per cent bonds, payable on the 1st January 1895, and also to pay the debts due the Banks by way of temporary loans, with a like option to the Banks to take 6 per cent bonds. Some $500,000 of this claim, which could be paid under existing appropriations, was paid some months ago. I advertised my readiness to pay the 8 per cent bonds, or to make the exchange of bonds, provided for in said act. A few of the holders of the 8 per cent bonds have exchanged them for the sixes, but none of the bond holders or the Banks have received payment in Confederate currency. The ground on which they refuse to received payment is, that the State receives from them currency much more valuable than that now offered in payment.

Another instalment of our claim is now made ready by our State Auditor, to be submitted to the Confederate Auditor. As the principles on which he allows or rejects our claims are now settled, and our accounts are put in better shape than those of the early part of the war, it is presumed there will be little delay in settling these claims.

Should Congress act favorably on the amount now audited, it will relieve our Treasury materially, and diminish, to this extent, the means to be provided by you.

We get nothing for the bounty we pay our troops. The total expenditure of the State on military appropriations, since the commencement of the war, as shown by the books of the Treasury, are,

	$21,923,407	78
Amount reimbursed	8,091,892	28
Excess	13,831,515	50

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

By the act of December 20, 1862, the sum of $62,500 per annum, for the years 1863 and 1864, was appropriated for the support of this Institution, and at the extra session of December, 1863, upon the representation of the Directors that this sum was inadequate, a further appropriation of $150,000, for 1864, was made, making the total appropriation for 1863 and 1864 $274,500. The whole appropriation was drawn long before the end of the fiscal year 1864, and the alternative was left the Treasurer of honoring the drafts of the Directors, unauthorized by any appropriation, or allowing this beneficent Institution to be disbanded. The General Assembly having heretofore repeatedly legalized the drafts of the Directors of this asylum in excess of appropriations, I continued to pay their drafts, amounting to $75,000 above the appropriations. I respectfully ask that the payments, not authorized by the appropriations, may be legalized—and I earnestly urge, either that the Directors be authorized to draw at discretion, or some other remedy be devised by which the Treasurer be protected from the personal responsibility of making payments not authorized by law, or allowing the Institution to be dissolved for want of adequate support. The unsettled condition of the currency and prices make it impossible to make estimates of the wants of the Institution, approximating accuracy.

This Institution is supported by direct appropriations from the Treasury, but the laws contemplate the reimbursement of the amount expended for charity patients, by the counties from which they are sent.

The act of 1858 appropriates not exceeding $25,000 a year for the support of the Institution, and provides that "no county shall be required to pay more than at the rates of $144 per annum for each individual insane person sent to the Asylum."

For the past two years the amount drawn by the Institution is as follows:

For 1863, appropriation	$62,500
Amount over drawn for 1863,	7,500
For 1864 appropriation,	212,000
Amount over drawn,	75,000
Total expenses	$357,590

From this it will be seen that while the expenses of supporting this institution for the year 1863 was increased nearly three fold and for the year 1864, more than eleven fold, this amount to be paid by the counties, has not been increased.

The amount actually reimbursed by the Counties in 1864 is $18,819 47.

The act of 1858 provides that each paying patient shall not be charged less than at the rates of $200 per annum. At what rate paying patients have been charged, by the directors since the expenses have run up as above set forth, I do not know.

I recommend that the counties and paying patients be required to pay in the ratio of the increased expenses of the institution.

The amount due from the several counties on account of indigent patients, up to January 1st, 1864, as per the official certificate of Dr. Fisher, superintendent of the institution, have been paid with the following exceptions, to-wit:

Wake,	$2,277 94	Polk,	235 00
Washington,	1,088 40	Haywood,	98 00
Cumberland,	576 00	Pasquotank	1,570 66
Hyde,	92 58	Alleghany,	180 00
Franklin,	3,200 18	Wilkes,	931 00
Beaufort,	720 00	Buncombe,	144 00
Chowan,	732 00	Ashe,	70 60
Burke,	1,165 00	Union,	152 00
Craven,	1,171 00	Davidson,	861 00
Yancey,	780 66	Wilson,	634 00
Halifax,	144 00	Richmond,	229 00
Johnston,	1,349 20	Currituck,	126 00
Warren,	1,294 72	Carteret,	582 00
Stokes,	155 00	Northampton,	7 20
Tyrrell,	978 00	Madison,	189 00
Martin,	897 66		
			$22,774 69

I issued 7,615 certificates, as required by the act of 1858 chap. 2, sec. 6, to the solicitors of the several circuits in which such taxation is default as the tax due on account of different particulars as was fixed in my annual report for the fiscal year ending 30th September 1863. What action they took thereon, or whether any, I do not know.

There is no act prescribing as what time the superintendent of the Institution shall cause the notice to be served on County Trustees, provided for in chap. 2 section 4, act of 1859; nor is there any act prescribing to whom the sheriff shall return such notice, nor time when the superintendent shall notify the public Treasurer of the amount due from each county. The prosecution provided for in chap. 6, sec. 29, Revised Code, could not be instituted without proof of the fact and service of such notice; and the public Treasurer has no other means of knowing the amount due from each county, excepting the certificate of the superintendent. Owing to these defects, the provision for prosecuting the Justices or Sheriff for failing to levy or collect this tax, is nugatory. As the county courts lay the taxes at the first court held on or after the 1st day of January in each year, I recommend that the superintendent be required to cause his notice to the County Trustee to be placed in the hands of the Sheriff at least ten days before the first day of January in each year, and that the Sheriff be required to serve the same before the first day of January following, and make returns thereof to the superintendent on or before the first day of March following; and that the superintendent be required to file his certificate of the amount due from each county, with the Public Treasurer within ten days from the first day of January in each year.

DEBTS DUE THE BANKS BY WAY OF TEMPORARY LOANS.

No change as to the debts due to the Banks, by way of temporary loans, has been made since my annual report for 1863, and I have nothing to add, to the remarks contained in said report to which I respectfully call your attention.

STATE BONDS NOW DUE AND FALLING DUE IN 1865.

Registered bonds issued under Acts of 1862 and 1863,	$63,000
Coupon bonds issued under act of 1863, chap. 2, sec. 49, due July 1st 1864,	41,000
Coupon bonds issued under same act, due January 1st, 1865,	67,000
Coupon bonds, issued under same act, due July 1st, 1865,	44,000
Due to individuals, (see report for 1863,)	57,055
	$269,055

Many of the holders of these claims would accept State bonds falling due 1st January, 1895, in payment, and I recommend that authority be conferred on the Treasurer to pay them in this way.

THE SINKING FUND.

The commissioners of this fund will submit to you during your session, a full report, and I therefore deem it necessary to make little comment in relation to this fund. If the State debt be not increased, this rapidly increasing fund gives the most reliable security to the holders of our State bonds and notes, that they will all be punctually paid. The corporation was organized on the 12th December, 1837, and has been most ably managed to this date without any change in the commissioners. In this short period its stocks have run up to $2,000,000, consisting of State bonds, with the exception of $400,000 in Confederate 7 per cent. bonds, and is hence rapidly increased by large Railroad dividends, and the accruing interests on its stocks.

CONFEDERATE TREASURY NOTES.

The act of the last Congress authorized the States to exchange, during the present year, one fifth Confederate non-interest bearing Treasury notes held prior to the times when they ceased to be funded, for new issue at par; and for the other four, to take 6 per cent. bonds, under the 12th section of the funding act approved 13th February, 1864; (which bonds would be liable to taxation in the hands of a purchaser from the State,) or in 4 per cent interest bonds, and under the provisions of the General Assembly in May last, the Public Treasurer was vested with plenary discretion to make the best disposition he could of the old currency, in hand, by the State. As the wants of the Treasury would compel me to sell the bonds I might receive, and it was uncertain whether either class of bonds which the State might receive, would sell for two-thirds of their face, I submitted the question to the Secretary of the Treasury whether the State could take one-half in new issue at par, and the other half in new issue at a discount of 33⅓ per cent. He referred the question to the Attorney General who decided that if the State took one half in new issue at par, she must take the other half in bonds. The bonds were not ready to be issued. I then requested of the Secretary of the Treasury, if he deemed it consistent with law, that the depositary might be required to issue his certificate to the State for one-half the amount of such currency with leave to the Public Treasurer to take either the 4 or the 6 per cent. bonds from time to time and in such proportions as he might think proper. He readily assented to this proposition, which will enable the Public Treasurer, when he has occasion to sell the bonds, to effect the class which, at the time, shall command the highest price in market. I held the certificate of the depositary in conformity with this arrangement.

The room in the capital occupied by the Public Treasurer, is not large enough for the convenient and proper dispatch of the extensive business of the department. I respectfully ask that a committee may be appointed to inquire and report whether there may be a re-assignment of the rooms of the capital, without inconvenience to any of the officers, by which the room, now occupied by the Comptroller, may be assigned to the Treasury.

BURKE SQUARE IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH.

By a resolution of the General Assembly, ratified 16th February, 1855, the Public Treasurer was directed to rent out this square for the balance of the year 1855, and on the 1st of January of each and every year thereafter, at not less than $125 per annum, and requiring the rent to go into the Public Treasury.

By an act ratified 3d February, it is declared that this square had been granted by an act of 1801, to a Board of Trustees, for the purpose of erecting buildings thereon, and establishing a Seminary of learning; that said Trustees erected such building, and kept a school for a number of years, but had then become extinct, whereby the property had reverted to the State, and the Public Treasurer and Comptroller are appointed Commissioners "to succeed the Board of Trustees appointed by the act of 1891, and to let out the buildings on Burke Square for the purpose indicated in said act, at a reasonable and proper rate."

By a resolution of the General Assembly, ratified 20th February, 1861, the Public Treasurer as directed to pay Wm. Peace $1,500 "for losses sustained by buildings on Burke Square."

This square and the buildings thereon have been occupied, since 1854, by J. H. Lovejoy, who has kept up a school thereon, and nothing has been paid into the Treasury, so far as I can find, excepting $125 for the year of 1855. He has secured the rents for the years 1863 and and 1864, at the rate of $300 per annum. In the intermediate period between 1855 and 1863, he claims to have improvements on the square, (under a verbal understanding with the Public Treasurer,) of greater value than a reasonable rent of the premises. I do not understand that the extent or value of the improvements, or rate of rent, was agreed upon. I recommend that a committee be appointed to examine the property and report whether some better plan cannot be adopted for securing and protecting the interest of the State in said square.

REGISTRATION OF COUPON BONDS.

The act of 1856, in relation to the registration and transfer of coupon bonds, requires the Public Treasurer to endorse on such bonds that they are transferable only at this office by written endorsement on the bonds, witnessed by him. It sometimes happens that the Treasurer, from sickness, or other cause, is not in his office when such bonds are presented for registration or transfer, and I recommend that the act be so amended as to authorize the chief clerk of the Department, as well as the Treasurer, to make such endorsements and witness such transfers.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JONATHAN WORTH,
Pub. Treas.

THE PROVOST GUARDS AT WORK.—The Salisbury *Watchman* says:

We understand that seven soldiers who came down the Western road and took the Central train for the front a few nights since, were actually attacked and captured, taken from the train at Thomasville, and there held in custody until the Raleigh train came up, when they were put on it and returned to Salisbury, by *only two* of the death-defying braves of the Provost Guard. We presume these unfortunate soldiers had no passports, simply because there is no one here to give them. Our sympathy for the prisoners, and our praise for the valiant Guard.